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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	3:93-cr-00075-HDM-VPC
)	3:14-cv-00089-HDM
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	ORDER
)	
PAULA ANDREWS,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

Before the court is defendant Paula Andrews' ("defendant") motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (#162). The basis of defendant's motion is the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Alleyne v. United States*, - U.S. -, 133 S. Ct. 2151 (2013). Defendant was convicted and sentenced in this matter in 1994. On April 28, 1997, she filed a pro se motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence under § 2255. (See Doc. #111). On May 5, 1997, the court appointed defendant counsel for her petition, and on July 21, 1997, counsel filed an amended § 2255 motion on defendant's behalf. On December 2, 1997, the court conducted an evidentiary hearing on defendant's motion and denied the motion

1 without prejudice to renew within 30 days "on the limited issue of
2 appropriate preparation and discussions prior to trial." (Doc.
3 #122). The court later granted defendant until February 2, 1998,
4 to file the renewed motion. On that date, defendant filed a motion
5 to reopen the evidentiary hearing and supplement the record. On
6 February 10, 1998, the court denied the motion and confirmed its
7 order denying defendant's § 2255 motion. (Doc. #127). The court
8 concluded that nothing in the defendant's motion to reopen would
9 change its conclusion that the result of defendant's trial would
10 not have been any different "absent any errors." See *id.*
11 Defendant appealed the court's order but was denied a certificate
12 of appealability by both this court and the Court of Appeals.

13 In September 2000, defendant filed a motion requesting
14 appointment of counsel in light of the Supreme Court's decision in
15 *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000). The court denied
16 plaintiff's motion for counsel, holding that plaintiff was capable
17 of presenting the *Apprendi* issue without assistance of counsel.
18 (Doc. #136). Plaintiff did not file any further documents or
19 motions in this case, including any motion based on *Apprendi*, until
20 the motion presently before the court.

21 As plaintiff has already filed a § 2255 motion that was heard
22 and decided on the merits, the instant motion is second or
23 successive. The court may not consider a second or successive §
24 2255 motion absent a certificate from the Court of Appeals
25 authorizing it to do so. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h); *id.* § 2244; *United*
26 *States v. Washington*, 653 F.3d 1057, 1065 (9th Cir. 2011). The
27 court has no such certification before it and therefore lacks
28 jurisdiction to consider plaintiff's petition.

1 To the extent defendant argues that her petition may be filed
2 under § 2255(f)(3) without first receiving approval from the Court
3 of Appeals, that argument is without merit. Section 2255(f)(3)
4 requires that § 2255 motions be filed within one year of "the date
5 on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme
6 Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court
7 and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review."
8 Defendant asserts that *Alleyne* created a newly recognized right
9 retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review. However, §
10 2255(f)(3) governs only the time within which § 2255 motions must
11 be filed. It does not create a right to file a second or
12 successive petition without first obtaining authorization from the
13 Court of Appeals. See *Buenrostro v. United States*, 697 F.3d 1137,
14 1140 (9th Cir. 2012). Further, even if it did allow the defendant
15 to bypass the second or successive certification requirement,
16 several circuits have already held that *Alleyne* did not establish a
17 new law that is retroactively applicable on collateral review. See
18 *United States v. Redd*, 735 F.3d 88, 90-92 (2d Cir. 2013); *In re*
19 *Kemper*, 735 F.3d 211, 212 (5th Cir. 2013); *Simpson v. United*
20 *States*, 721 F.3d 875, 876 (7th Cir. 2013); *In re Payne*, 733 F.3d
21 1027, 1030 (10th Cir. 2013). Thus, defendant's petition is not at
22 any rate timely under § 2255(f)(3).¹

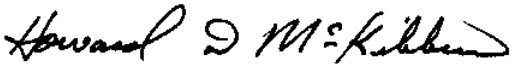
23 Accordingly, because the court lacks jurisdiction to consider
24

25 ¹ While defendant also asserts her motion is timely under § 2255(f)(4)
26 - allowing a § 2255 motion to be filed within a year of "the date on which
27 the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been
28 discovered through the exercise of due diligence" - she provides no factual
basis for applying that provision here. Moreover, regardless of whether it
applies, her motion is still subject to the second or successive bar and
therefore may not be filed without certification from the Court of Appeals.

1 the defendant's motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence
2 under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, the motion (#162) is hereby **DISMISSED**.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 DATED: This 20th day of February, 2014.

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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